mann in seinen Notizen geliefert, die ich schon jetzt mittheilen will. *Boloceroides* kann sich nämlich nach Stuhlmann dadurch von der Unterlage losmachen, daß sie »mit den Tentakeln gleichzeitig schlagende Schwimmbewegungen nach unten ausführt«. In dieser Hinsicht stimmt *Boloceroides* mit *Gonactinia* überein, die nach Untersuchungen von Prouho (Arch. de Zool. Exp. et Gen. (2.) 9. No. 2. p. 252. Paris 1891) und mir (K. Svensk. Vet. Acad. Handl. 25. No. 10. p. 36. Stockholm 1893) ähnliche Bewegungen macht, um den Ort zu wechseln.

Nachschrift. — Nachdem dieser Aufsatz geschrieben und zum Druck eingegeben war, ist von meinem Freund und Collegen, H. C. Haddon, eine Arbeit (The *Actiniaria* of Torres Straits. Sc. Trans. R. Dublin Soc. Vol. 6. Ser. 2. P. 16. 1898) erschienen, in der auch er für wahrscheinlich hält, daß *Liponema* und *Polystomidium* nicht tentakellose, sondern mit abschnürbaren Tentakeln versehene Actiniarienformen sind.

2. Januar 1899.

4. A New Medusa from the Californian Coast.

By K. Kishinouye, Imp. Fisheries Bureau, Tokyo.

(Mit 1 Figur.)

eingeg. 11. December 1898.

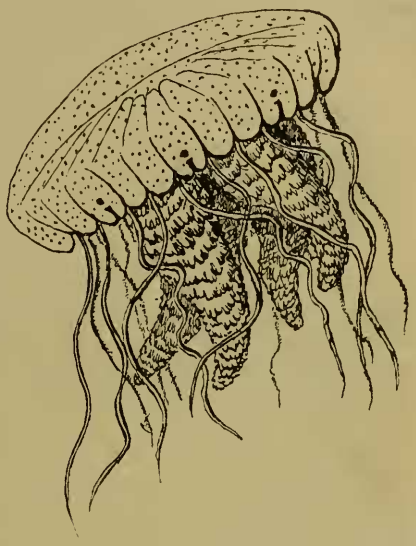
While I was travelling in the United States of America, last winter, I had a chance to visit the Leland Stanford Junior University at Palo Alto, California. In the zoological laboratory of the university I found some beautiful specimens of medusae, preserved in formaline. The medusa which I am now going to describe was found among them. There were three specimens of this medusa, one of which was allowed to be taken with me by the kindness of Prof. C. H. Gilbert.

The new medusa belongs to the genus *Chrysaora*, so I propose to name it *Chrysaora Gilberti*. The remarkable point in the structure of this medusa is the screw-shaped oral arms. By this peculiarity it may easily be distinguished from the other species of *Chrysaora*. The following description is based on the examination of the preserved specimens.

The umbrella is slightly vaulted, about $2^1/_2$—3 times as broad as high. 32 velar lobes are almost semicircular, with their free margin entire, and all of them almost the same in height and breadth. The thickness of the umbrella is about $^1/_4$ of the radial length. The umbrella is rather suddenly thin at the margin, so that the marginal lobes are bent downwards as is shown in the figure. The exumbrella is covered all over the surface with many nesselwarts.

All the radial pouches are about the same in breadth, and the septum between them is nearly straight. The ocular pouch, however, is a little broader than the tentacular pouch at the level of the sense organ.

The oral arms are quite characteristic and remarkable. They are lanceolate in form and are at the proximal part as broad as the radial length of the umbrella and a little longer than that in length. They are finely frilled at the margin. The lateral halves of them are folded internally and the whole is very strongly curved, so that they coil themselves like a screw and as the coil is very close they assume the long conical shape, tapering gradually to a point at the distal end. Thus the oral arms of this medusa resemble in appearance to those of rhizostomatous medusae. The thick proximal part of the oral arms is covered with nesselwarts.



The tentacles are compressed laterally at the base, and all of them are nearly the same in length. They are longer than the diameter of the umbrella. They are 24 in number.

The four subgenital cavites are round or sometimes oval.

The color of the umbrella is told to be light brown, that of the tentacles and the mid-rib of the oral arm brown.

The examined specimens are 70—100 mm in diameter of the umbrella. They are from the Monterey Bay and it is said that they abound there in summer.

Dec. 10, 1898.

5. Clava glomerata mihi, eine anscheinend neue Hydroide.

Von Dr. Einar Lönnberg, Upsala.

(Mit 1 Figur.)

eingeg. 12. December 1898.

Mit dieser kurzen Notiz wünsche ich die Aufmerksamkeit der Herren Kollegen, die Gelegenheit haben die marinen biologischen